Jurist, Attorney Clash on Racism

Calif. Suit Challenges Ban on Mixed Marriages

LOS ANGELES — Age-worn myths and unscientific dogmas about racial superiority, incorporated in a 121-page brief by counsel for Los Angeles County in a hearing last week testing the State's ban on interracial marriage, were challenged by Associate Justice Roger J. Traynor.

Charles C. Stanley, deputy counsel for the county, in his oral pleadings in the case of Perez vs. Moroney, repeated the assertion that, according to certain authorities, the "black race" is inferior mentallly and physically to the "white race."

He added: "We also believe that it has been amply demonstrated that there is sufficient evidence of a biological and sociological nature which would justify the Legislature in determining that miscegenation is undesirable and detrimental to the general welfare."

This impelled Justice Traynor to ask: "Are there medical men in this county who say this?" He asked also: "What is a Negro?" "What does the statute mean?" "What is a mulatto—is it a person of one-eighth, one-sixteenth, or one-thirty-second Negro blood?"

Mr. Stanley, in attempting to answer these questions, referred to findings by anthropologists whereupon Justice Traynor interjected: "Anthropologists generally say there is no such thing as race."

Sounds Like Hitler

Surprised, the counsel then implied that anthropologists who hold such views are characterized by a leaning toward "sensationalism."

When Dan G. Marshall, on behalf of the petitioners, drew a comparison between the ideology presented by the county and that advocated by Adolph Hitler and statements in "Mein Kampf," Mr. Stanley said that was a "below the belt blow."

Decision in the case was postponed for 20 days to give Mr. Marshall time to answer the 121-page brief.

Negro, Mexican Denied License

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — A suit was launched in federal district court here last week by the Catholic Interracial Council against County Clerk J. F. Moreney for refusing to grant a marriage license to a Negro man and his Mexican fiancee, both members of St. Patricks parish of which Negroes make up approximately one-third of the congregation.

The couple are Sylvester Davis Jr., and Miss Andrea Perez. Recently they appeared before the county clerk seeking license to marry, but were refused the permit on the grounds that Davis is a Negro, and Miss Perez, as a Mexican, is considered a member of the "Caucasian" or white race.

Under an old California law, persons of the Mongolian, Malay, or other Oriental races, were not permitted to marry whites. Negroes were also included although not only is the percentage of such marital matches very low, but there is apparently little desire on the part of Negroes to intermarry. Formerly, Mexicans were classed as Latin Americans, but a later ruling changed the classification to "white."

The council, through its attorney, Daniel C. Marshall, is seeking a writ of mandamus, to compel the clerk to issue the license. According to Father Della-Torre, who is carrying on the suit in cooperation with the Selesian Fathers of St. Patricks, "The Catholic Church does not object to or rule in its laws against interracial unions. It explains that Jesus Christ instituted seven sacraments, among them matrimony.

"Thus, the refusal of a marriage license to the couple not only interferes with their rights to choose their own mates, but also interferes with the practice of their religion."

Brief Filed Before State High Court

Mixed Couple Insists Law Nazi-Like; Denied License

LOS ANGELES — Flashing condemnation of white supremacist myth and folk lore was contained in a brief filed here last Thursday before California's Supreme Court contesting the validity of the State's 75-year-old law banning interracial marriage.

The brief, which is being supported by their parish priest and the Catholic church, was presented on behalf of a colored man and a white woman, who were refused a marriage license by the statute.

The document answered one filed several weeks ago by Los Angeles county defending the law and quoting extensively from "authorities" who asserted mulattoes are mental, moral and physical degenerates.

Branded as Nazism

In carefully documented reply, the answering brief, submitted by Attorney Daniel Marshall on behalf of the petitioners, attacked race doctrines in the county's biological material and legal precedents as identical with views of Hitler and the Nazis.

Marshall branded the statute as an attempt to carry out "biological experiments" at the expense of minority groups. interference with the constitutional right of individuals to marry in accordance with their free choice and religious beliefs, and as violation of religious freedom guarantees of Federal and State Constitutions.

Authorities Differ

Racist doctrines quoted in the county's presentation are termed variously "hobgoblings," "hallucinations," "flummery," and "cant," and are declared to be diametrically opposed to findings of the world's most noted anthropologists.

A decision in the case may be handed down in about 60 days. The State Supreme Court has never ruled on the validity of the statute, nor has the U.S. Supreme Court ever given decision bearing directly on the similar laws existing in 30 States.

California's law, first passed in 1872, prohibits the marriage of whites, with colored, mulattoes, Mongolians or Malayans.

Catholic Pair

The present test case originated August of this year when Andre

Perez and Sylvester Davis Jr sought a marriage license from Los Angeles county.

When request was denied, the couple, both of whom are Catholics, and whose marriage has the approval of their parish priest, appealed through their attorney to the State Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus ordering issuing of the license.

Sue For Right Of Two To Wed

Interracial Union Ends with Divorce

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JERSEY CITY—One of the rare interracial case to be aired in Chancery Court here was brought Wednesday before Advisory Master Marshall Van Winkle, who dissolved the wartime marriage of Mrs. Grace Pagano White, 25, of 107 Dwight St., white, and Hulon White, 33, of 757 Ocean Ave., on grounds of extreme cruelty.

Mrs. White testified that her husband was jealous and that he had often threatened her with harm. Sat. 11-1-47

White, a World War II veteran, and employee of a tobacco firm here, denied his wife's allegations, but did not oppose her divorce move. Baltimore, Md.

The Whites married on Jan. 17, 1944, in Steubenville, O., while he was serving in the Army. There are no children of the merger.

Had He Been Born in U. S. A.

Doris Duke's Hubby Would Be Termed Colored—Ottley

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 9-13-47

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—All of the numerous stories appearing in the press last week about the marriage of Doris Duke Cromwell, 34-year-old heiress to one of America's greatest fortunes, and Porfirio Rubirosa, 39-year-old Dominican diplomat, understandably neglected to mention that in some quarters he would not be considered white.

Rubirosa, a wealthy international playboy, was formerly the husband of Danielle Darrieux, beautiful French screen actress, and, according to Roi Ottley, former Pittsburgh Courier war correspondent who met him personally outside Paris following the liberation, is definitely of Negro ancestry.

Says Ottley: "He is what French call Creole, and Americans would accept as white because he was born outside America, but Negro if born in America. When he was Danielle Darrieux's husband, he was known as colored, but apparently made a quick switch to the white race when he married Doris Duke." Sat. 9-13-47

Rubirosa studied in Paris and London as a boy, was a student of the violin and the piano and speaks Spanish, English, French and Italian. This is his third marriage. His first wife was Flor de Oro Trujillo, the very obviously colored daughter of President Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, who is himself a mulatto.

GRANTED PERMISSION

When she visited the United States some years ago, her picture appeared in several of the Negro newspapers. The new husband of Doris Duke, "the richest girl in the world" (and said to be worth anywhere from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000 and the daughter of James B. Duke, Southern tobacco and utilities magnate who founded Duke University) was said by the Dominican Consulate to have obtained special permission from President Trujillo to wed the heiress.

During the Vichy regime he was charge d'affaires of the Dominican Legation, and because of his association with that regime, he is only recognized now as "honorary" charge d'affaires, since the French Government will not accept his accreditation.

Doris Duke has been known for her friendly attitude toward Negroes. For sometime her instructor in boogie-woogie piano playing was Lucky Roberts, composer of "Moonlight Cocktail," "Massachusetts" and other hits. Roberts, who for many years has been an entertainer for exclusive families, described her as an apt pupil on the piano.

Sometime ago Miss Duke obtained a Reno divorce from socialite James Cromwell, former U. S. envoy in Canada, but this divorce is not regarded as valid in New Jersey, where she officially resides.

Still much ado about Doris Duke's marriage to Dominican playboy-diplomat Porfirio Rubirosa. Talk of taking away her passport to prevent her from re-joining her newest husband. U. S. doesn't like him because of his alleged unsavory reputation, although American heiresses have been marrying foreigners of his stamp for generations. Real reason, of course, is that Rubirosa is obviously of Negro descent and the thought of his having access to $300 million makes "our" ruling class apoplectic.

Considered by U. S. Once

At one time, Santa Domingo was to be annexed to the United States. The annexation resolution was ratified in 1869 by the people and President Daez, who signed a treaty with President Grant, but the proposal was refused by the United States Congress and a series of bloody revoultions followed for many years thereafter.

The people of Santa Domingo, while considered white, are closely akin to all of the other Latin American groups and are freely mixed with people of dark blood like those of Cuba and other Caribean Islands.

What of Social System?

The question now is whether wealthy Doris Duke will be able to maintain her listing in the social register if her new spouse is considered to be colored.

The fact that one of his countrymen could be slain in a Florida resort for refusing to submit to Dixie jim crow gives some idea of how closely they are identified with American colored people and may foreshadow some of the embarrasing situations which Miss Duke may have to face.

One of Us, Says Harlem

Meanwhile, in Harlem Rubirosa's former stamping ground, everyone is saying that Miss Duke has gone and gotten herself a man of color—no matter how much the Paris reporters and columnists try to explain it otherwise.

Chick Solomon, photographer, who holds a priority on the gossip concerning Miss Duke and her bridegroom whom he met when he was son-in-law to Trujillo, explained it this way:

"Man, that nice, rich, Southern lady may not know it yet but she is now one of us. The only difference between Porfirio and a fellow around here known as Chick Solomon is he's handsome and has plenty of hair on his head. If Rubirosa lived around 112th and Lenox they'd call him 'sweet man.'

"A Passionate Lover"

"I met him years ago, even before he married Flor Trujillo, daughter of the man you people here call a dictator. He was in his late teens but old enough to make passionate love," Chick recalls.

Solomon, who played baseball in the Dominican Republic long before America's famed pasttime was a sports favorite with the Latins, predicted at the same time that the new Mrs. Rubirosa would have a lot to say about what loans are made by bankers from the United States.

Expected to Lead Republic

"If you don't konw it, Jackson," he slanged, "they're on the verge of a revolution down there and this question of money is at the root.

Doris is bound to finance some projects, if her love is that strong, and Porfirio Trujillo and all the others will be waiting for her. If she doesn't come through right by spring, look for hubby No. 2 to do a Jimmy Cromwell."

Miss Duke and her sandsome brownskinned husband, who have been honeymooning on the French Riveria, are expected to return to Paris and divide their time be-

HEIRESS' 2D TRY

Doris Duke Is Married To Dominican

Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

PARIS, Sept. 1—(AP)—The fabulously wealthy Doris Duke was married Monday to dark and handsome Porfirio Rubirosa, honorary Charge d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic. Jues. 9-2-47

The simple ceremony was at the Dominican Consulate.

It was the second marriage for the 34-year-old "richest girl in the world" and the third for her groom.

Miss Duke was married in 1935 to James H. R. Cromwell, whom President Roosevelt appointed Ambassador to Canada. They were divorced in 1943. Rubirosa, 38, was divorced last May from the screen actress, Danielle Darrieux, and before that was married to Flor De Oro Trujillo, daughter of Pres. Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Consul General, Dr. Salvadore E. Paradas, performed the ceremony in the Consulate, on the second floor of an Avenue Messinne apartment building. Jues. 9-2-47

Technically, the marriage was on Dominican territory. Thus under the Republic's marriage code, which is similar to the Napoleonic Code, the bride was required to "obey" her husband.

Miss Duke's fortune was estimated four years ago at $53,000,000. Other estimates have ranged up to $200,000,000 Jues. 9-2-47

There were 10 wedding guests, greatly outnumbered by reporters and photographers.

IS HE OR N'T HE?

9-13-47

Color of Doris Duke's Bridegroom at Issue

Ofro American

Baltimore, Md.

By RALPH MATTHEWS 9-13-47

WASHINGTON

Ofro American Baltimore, Md

Is Doris Duke's new husband colored? This is the question being asked in capital diplomatic and social circles following the announcement that one of America's wealthiest women, divorced wife of blue blood Jimmie Cromwell, was married last Monday to Porfirio Rubirosa, honorary attache charge d'affaires of the Dominican Legation in Paris.

Senor Rubirosa, according to a spokesman of the Dominican Legation in Washington, is a former son-in-law of President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. The spokesman, however, could not state whether the young diplomat was any relation to Jose Adrian Trujillo Seyas, 20, a nephew by adoption of the president, who was slain in a Florida lunch room last December when he was mistaken for an American colored man because of his swarthy complexion. 9-13-47

Although the Government has pressed America for a complete investigation of the slaying, no result had been obtained to date, the AFRO was told Monday.

Closely Connected With Haiti

The Dominican Republic occupies the larger half of the island of Hispaniola on which the Republic of Haiti occupies the smaller portion. Ofro American

Prior to the Abortize Revolution, which overthrew French rule of the Island and developed such famous leaders as Toussaint L'Overture and Dessalines, the two countries were one with most of the Mulattos speaking Spanish and the darker groups in the Haitian section speaking French.

The two groups were at one time intermingled and fought together for liberation. But the black natives struck down their fair complexioned brothers and they separated into two groups with the Haitians winning by defeating Napoleon's army, and the latter group occupying the section of the island known as Santa Domin-

go.

tween the Dominican Legation and Doris' apartment in the Rue du Bac.

Doris Duke (Richest-Blonde-in-the-rosa, the new glance herself (*see cut*). She would alight next in Buenos Aires, to settle down, more or less, with new Husband Porfirio Rubirosa dropped into her native Argentina.

Harper's Bazaar from which she has resigned, towering Doris [illegible] United gra

HEIRESS AND BROWNSKINNED HUBBY—Doris Duke, American heiress, is snown above at the Dominican Republic legation in Paris, France, with her newly-wedded husband, swarthy Porfirio Rubirosa, former son-in law of Trujillo, head of the Dominican Republic. They're now honeymooning on the French Riviera

The Pursuit of Happiness

A few years ago, Doris Duke—"Dee-Dee" to her intimates—resurrected an old bronze statue of a bull. It had been in one of Dee-Dee's barns. She had it dragged out and set up among the fauns and iron deer on her Somerville, N.J. estate. It was a sentimental gesture. The bull was the metal incarnation of the animal on the old Bull Durham tobacco label—almost the coat-of-arms of Dee-Dee's father, James Buchanan Duke, founder of the American Tobacco Co., who had died in 1925, leaving Dee-Dee $53 million.

Dee-Dee was twelve then, and suddenly just about the richest girl in the world. She was gingerly brought up on the 2,500-acre Somerville estate. The most fun she had was with her pony, Patsy. She loved Patsy, and when the pony died she hung a sign on the empty stall: "Ponies do have souls and Patsy most of all."

Jimmy. At 22, Dee-Dee married James Henry Roberts Cromwell. Jimmy was different from the rest of the boys. Jimmy was 38 and more mature. He had already been married once. His stepfather was Edward T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia socialite and financier. Jimmy had advanced ideas. He had thought up a "Synchronization Theory" which had something to do with the flow of money and goods. He also had ideas on birth control, libel laws, sterilization of defectives, boxing and politics.

Dee-Dee built a dream house for herself and Jimmy in Hawaii. It was a Morocco-Persian mansion with two stone camels at the doorway, a swimming pool with a hydraulic-elevator springboard. Her "Shangri-La" cost $1,000,000. She also contributed $50,000 to the Democrats (Jimmy's political party), and when Jimmy was made U.S. Minister to Canada, she went along. She was a tall, shy, honey-blonde girl with a solemn face. Sometimes she entertained her friends by tap-dancing.

In 1940 she and Jimmy separated. Three years later she got a Reno divorce, although Jimmy countered with a court order declaring the divorce of no effect in New Jersey. While their broken romance dragged through the courts and the tabloids, Dee-Dee went to Egypt to help the war effort.

She tried running a merchant seamen's canteen. She gave that up and went to Rome. There she worked as a reporter for Hearst's International News Service. Said Dee-Dee: "I've been searching for some kind of work both useful and interesting." In 1946 she returned to the U.S. and revisited Shangri-La. Last spring she fluttered back to Paris, this time as a fashion editor for *Harper's Bazaar*. There last week Dee-Dee got married again.

"Rubi." Her husband was Porfirio Rubirosa, whom she had met the year before in Rome. "Rubi" danced divinely. Dee-Dee danced divinely, too. Rubi was honorary chargé d'affaires of the Dominican Republic, although he was not recognized by the French because he had once been acceptable to the Vichy regime. He was lean, dark, and a few inches shorter than Dee-Dee. He had been married twice before—to Dominican Dictator Trujillo's daughter Flor de Oro, and to Danielle Darrieux, the pert and sexy French film star (*Mayerling*), who had once been marked for death by the French underground. Around Paris nightclubs, everybody knew eager, ardent Rubi.

Dee-Dee and Rubi were married in the Dominican Legation. First they signed a contract, suddenly produced by Dee-Dee's law firm, by which Dee-Dee kept control of her multi-millions. Rubi had two highballs, then he and Dee-Dee and the ten guests and 100 newsmen drank champagne. Dee-Dee wore a gold and diamond necklace, a rakish little hat and an ankle-length water-green dress called "Source" by its designer, Christian Dior, the high priest of the "New Look" (*see* BUSINESS).

Rubi was impeccable in grey striped pants, pearl-grey waistcoat and dark coat. He fished out a ring appropriately, if inexpensively, made of rubies. Dee-Dee gave Rubi a solid gold ring which looked like a small-sized handcuff. "Oh, boy!" gasped Rubi.

This week, Dee-Dee and Rubi were somewhere on the Riviera. In the U.S., the question arose whether Dee-Dee had been legally divorced from Jimmy, whose lawyer doggedly maintained that she had not. After the Riviera, Dee-Dee and Rubi can live in Dee-Dee's apartment on Paris' Left Bank. If Dee-Dee tired of that, she could return to her town house in Manhattan, her villa in Newport, her dream house on Oahu, or the old place in Somerville, watched over by the old bronze bull.

Associated Press

DEE-DEE & RUBI
"Oh, boy!"

The Cavalier *By Thomas Lomax Hunter*

A GENTLEMAN writing to me under the date of May 16 from the Commonwealth Club in Richmond says: "Some friends at the club were discussing the enclosed clipping that appeared in The Times-Dispatch May 15, 1947.

"We all agreed that we would like to read your comment, if you should think it wise, to put in the Cavalier some time."

The story comes from Boston through UP and the clipping is as follows:

"Intermarriage of all races will produce 'the greatest race in the world' in the United States within 500 years, a Negro Congregational minister said today.

"Speaking before the 148th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Congragational Conference and Missionary Society of the Union Congregational Church here, the Rev. S. L. Laviscourt, of Boston, said intermarriage is becoming increasingly common in the Southern States.

"The African has come to America to lose his blood in the white world," he said. "Intermarriage is the crux of the whole race problem . . . within 500 years it will produce the greatest race in the world in the United States.

"A score of other ministers attending the panel on race relations endorsed white-Negro marriages 'provided both parties realize the problems in social relations they will face.'"

There is, of course, an evil which arises out of the too intimate intermarriage, but no such danger is a racial problem in America. Virginia, and I believe practically every other Southern State, has laws forbidding intermarriage of whites and Negroes.

I DO not propose to discuss the legal wisdom of such laws. I do know that it has been long considered the wisest plan among the breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and other domestic animals that mongrelism is a thing to be carefully avoided. The man engaged in the production of thoroughbred horses would not give a moment's consideration to the suggestion of cross-breeding. The farmer who raises Aberdeen Angus cattle or Herefords or Guernseys or Jerseys or any other known breed insists that his cattle be pure-breds. A mongrel herd would humiliate him and its members would be valueless for breeding purposes.

Every race possessing any racial pride has always been a strong advocate of racial purity. Moses promulgated a law providing the death penalty for any Jew who married a Gentile. An infraction of this law is no longer punished by death, but the Jews have exceeded all other people in the preservation of their racial integrity and under all the troubles which have beset them as a people it stood them in good stead.

I DO not know from what source the Rev. S. L. Laviscourt got his information upon which he based the statement he made to his Congregational brothers in Boston that marriage between whites and Negroes is "increasingly common in the Southern States."

All that I know of the situation leads me to the belief that the Rev. was indulging in a pretty piece of romancing. If a white and Negro couple desire to undertake the perils of matrimony they can accomplish that by going to Boston. They cannot do it in Virginia because Virginia has very strict laws against miscegenation.

I have worked long to bring about a more cordial relation between the whites and Negroes of my county. These labors of mine and many other similarly minded people have borne fruit. I will not willingly see the Negro denied any of the rights that I enjoy or suffer any discrimination on account of his race. Race problems cannot be hurried and those who undertake to hurry them only break down what has been so laboriously accomplished.

I do not know of any Negroes in my county who are anxious to marry white people or who feel that social happiness could come to them in that way.

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Church and State in Tragic Conflict Over Sanctity of Marriage

By TED Le BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

CATHOLIC CANON LAW does not forbid interracial marriage. In predominantly Catholic countries, white and Negro Catholics have intermarried from the earliest centuries and still intermarry. In eighteen States of these United States where civil laws permit it, white and Negro Catholics have conjointly married. In Louisiana, one of thirty States forbidding such marriages, a district court has just declared null and void a Catholic marriage between a white man and colored woman, although it was contracted thirty-three years ago and seven children were born to them.

Mr. Le Berthon

But the Sacrament of Matrimony is binding until death, according to Catholic doctrine, and cannot be dissolved by any civil authority. At long last, a showdown situation has developed. An opportunity is presented to the American Catholic hierarchy to carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court on the ground that laws forbidding Catholics of differing race to conjointly marry violate the Federal Constitution's guarantee of freedom of religion.

There can be no doubt that Archbishop Francis Joseph Rummel of New Orleans is studying the case. For the Louisiana court's verdict struck at the home and the family, the foundations of Catholic life, as well as at the sacramental character of Catholic marriage. Futhermore, the ruling paves the way for the civil dissolution of many Catholic marriages contracted in good faith in the South.

* * *

FOR TONY RICE, the husband, whose parents were Italians, testified that he married Azelia Barthelmy, a dark-skinned woman of the Negro race, in good faith in St. Charles Parish Church, New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1914. He knew she was a Negro. He did not know there was any civil law forbidding interracial marriage. The marriage license clerk who issued the license, and the priest who married them, apparently thought Rice, who is olive-skinned, had Negro blood.

Five years after they were married, the Rices purchased a home. They and their children were regarded as Negroes in the community. In recent years, Rice deserted his wife and seven children. On Oct. 7, 1946, while living apart from them, Rice "sold" the property to Mrs. Helen Ryan. When she attempted possession, Mrs. Rice refused to be dispossessed. The property had long been recorded in her name. She maintained that under the Louisiana community property law, Rice could not sell the property without her consent. But the district court declared the sacramental marriage null and void on race grounds, and Mrs. Rice was ordered evicted from the home she'd lived in twenty-eight years.

From a Catholic viewpoint, terribly grave questions arise. Certainly an outrageous injustice was done Mrs. Rice and her children. Obviously, a white man passed himself off as a Negro while in love with her. When he ceased caring for her he deserted her and went back to being a white man. In the meantime she had borne him seven children. Now, in her old age, she is homeless. Everything in the human heart cries out against so frightful a legal ruling.

* * *

CERTAINLY Mrs. Rice married in good faith, both sacramentally and civilly. She married as a Negro. If any fraud was involved it obviously was due to Rice's ignorance of the civil law. She stuck with the children. He deserted.

It took such a case to smoke out the appalling injustice of laws forbidding interracial marriage. I know of many married couples in Louisiana living as white who cannot be sure of their remote ancestry. Others living as colored look white and have very little Negro blood. The Archdiocese of New Orleans is at last in a position to strike at the eight race supremacy heresies condemned by the Holy See in 1938, among them the heresy that "religion is subordinate to the law of race and must needs conform thereto."

The Louisiana ecclesiastical authorities will have available to them the material prepared by the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles for eventual submission to the United States Supreme Court. The Council's study convinced them that any State law depriving a Catholic interracial couple of the sacrament of matrimony frustrates their fullest expression and practice of their Catholicism and clearly violates the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of religion.

Obviously, there cannot be one Catholicism for Europe, Latin America and all other parts of the world, and another kind of Catholicism for psycopathic Dixie. The Archdiocese of New Orleans is to be congratulated upon its fortunate opportunity to stand behind the central Catholic social doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ, in which all men of all races "are one in Christ Jesus."

Mixed Marriage Fight Ban on

CHICAGO (ANP) — Plans for this law deprives a white Catholic move. a court test of the California State and one of any other race of their law against mixed marriage are right to receive the sacrament of anounced in the July issue of Ne- matrimony," says an article writ- gro Digest by the Catholic Inter- ten by Ted Le Berthon. "Catho- racial Council of Los Angeles, as lics of a wide variety of races

"That religion is subordinate to the law of race.

"That racial vigor and purity of blood mut be preserved at all costs.

"The council will contend that cities are a violation of the U.S. Constitution guarantee of freedom of religion.

"The council will contend that the Catholic Interracial Council's decision to fight known case of bans on marriage comes as a result

"That education must develop racial characteristics and love of one's own race as the highest good." Sat 6-34-47

Catholics Hit Law Against Mixed Marriages in California

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-3-47

LOS ANGELES—The Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles has retained counsel to attack the California statute prohibiting interracial marriage between Caucasians, colored, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and members of other racial groups, charging that a Catholic couple of different races in this State must journey to New Mexico, only Western State which does not have a like statute. Sat. 5-3-47

"It seems to us," an attorney said, "that a law which forbids a Catholic couple to participate in full sacramental life of the religion of their choice and makes them leave the State in order to do so, and perhaps permanently exiles them from this State where they want to live, must be invalid.

This law is the expression of a heresy. It is a civil decree which is an unwarranted and unjustifiable suppression of religious liberty. It is plainly based upon the dogma, condemned by the Holy See in 1938 that "it is imperative at all costs to preserve and promote racial vigor and the purity of the blood."

Inter-Marriage

Chicago Defender
YEAMAN P. THOMPSON of Chicago was talking to a German Neuro-Psychiatrist with whom he is acquainted. The scientist is a U.S. citizen and left Germany before Hitler's rise to power. He is interested in the problems of inter-racial marriages and said to Thompson that he thought children suffered in white-Negro marriages. Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-31-47

It was at this point that Thompson turned scientist himself and delivered a lecture. He said that if the Neuro-Psychiatrist had in mind that offspring of inter-racial parents were "inferior," then he was confused. He explained that there are multiple human and social factors involved. Some such children as the Schuyler genius show extremely high "I.Q.s," others normal, others low. The decisive factor seems to be environment.

In short, even bearing in mind that society in general looks with some disfavor on inter-racial marriages, if the parents live a normal life, the children also live a normal life. And furthermore, inter-racial mixture having already reached the stage it has, who can tell what marriage is inter-racial nowadays.

Italian Woman Weds War Vet

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Flies Across Two Continents for Rites
Sat 8-9-47

VANCOUVER, Wash.—(ANP)—A dramatic climax to a war romance came last week, here, when a 34-year-old Italian woman completed the last leg of a trans-Atlantic plane trip to marry the 28-year-old colored American Army sergeant she met in her native Italy.

A Clark county justice administered marital vows to Miss Luigiana Nidasio and ex-Sgt. Tennyson Henry of Santa Monica, Cal., who served two and one-half years in Italy. Sat-8-9-47

Not forgetting the girl he left behind, he posted the $500 bond required before a war bride may come to this country. Miss Nidasio arrived at Ellis Island, N.Y., was admitted to the country, and proceeded to California.

Barred in California

But California is one of 30 States which forbids interracial marriages, although mixed marriages are recognized when performed in any of the 18 States where they are legal or in the District of Columbia.

Washington is the only State west of the Rockies where mixed marriages are legal.

Justices or ministers may refuse to perform mixed marriages in this State if they object. Several county justices and ministers perform such marriages and a few make exceptions if they feel that the circumstances are such that the ceremony is justifiable.

Many Mixed Unions

Mixed marriages of persons of the Malay and Caucasian races or the Oriental and Caucasian races are more numerous than between persons of the colored race and Caucasian races, Clark county court records revealed.

Interracial marriages are also legal in six New England States, the four Middle Atlantic States, and in New Mexico, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The war veteran and Miss Nidasio encountered no trouble in getting their nuptial ceremony performed.

BRIDES BUT NOT CITIZENS

(2) W afro-American 9-13-47

Two women, who married U.S. service men during World War II, were denied American citizenship recently.

Reason: They do not have 51 per cent Caucasian blood. The women are Polynesians. Unless the GI war bride bill is amended by Congress they will not be able to remain with their husbands in Hawaii. Baltimore Md. Sat.

Most of the war brides admitted so far have come from England and Australia. They have been welcomed with open arms, that is, if their husbands are white.

Can it be that these Polynesian brides are now embarrassed because they, too, chose—or better yet—were chosen by white husbands?

2 1947

American
With Whites

White Husband Sells Home; Negro Wife's Claim Denied

The Informer Houston, Texas

Sat. 5-3-47

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU, Jr.

NEW ORLEANS.—Mrs. Azelia Barthelmy Rice, a resident of Killona, St Charles parish, Louisiana, who was married to and bore seven children for Tony Rice, a white man of that parish, has been ordered by the 24th Judicial District Court to vacate the family home which was sold to another woman by the now estranged husband, court records disclosed Friday when an appeal was filed by Attorney A P Tureaud, representing Mrs. Rice in the state court of appeals here.

A check of the records showed that on, April 25, 1947, a judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Helen Ryan purchaser of the property, on the grounds that Mrs. Rice could not be protected by the state law governing the sale of community property because marriages between white and colored persons are illegal in the state of Louisiana and no such marriages can produce legal effects.

Suit was filed in the 24th Judicial District Court, St. Charles parish, by Mrs. Ryan on February 6, 1947 for a rule against Mrs. Rice to show cause why she should not be dispossessed from the real estate purchase from Mr. Rice.

The petition stated that the property had been purchased from Tony Rice on October 7, 1946.

On February 11, Mrs. Rice, through her attorney, filed an answer alleging that she had been in possession of the property for more than 28 years and that she had recorded an act in the parish conveyance office declaring the property to be her home and homestead. She contended that, under the state law any sale made without her consent was null and void.

Italian Parents

On that same date, Tony Rice testified he had married Mrs. Rice and that he is of the white or caucasian race. He admitted that Mrs. Rice, a person of pronounced color, is a member of the Negro race and that seven children had been born to them, five of whom are now living in the community as colored. He further testified that his parents were Italians.

Asked by Attorney Tureaud why he married a colored woman, Rice stated he did so as a young man and didn't know he was violating state laws.

It was brought out that the couple married on January 8, 1914, in the St. Charles parish Catholic church after having obtained a certificate of marriage in New Orleans.

On March 3, 1919, the records show the couple acquired property in the First Ward of St. Charles parish which they used as a family home. In 1931, Rice allegedly left his wife to live with another woman.

This separation mentioned in the property case has recently been used as grounds for a divorce suit instituted by Mrs. Rice against her husband. Sat. 5-3-47

Mrs. Ryan, purchaser of the property and described by Rice as daughter of his former cook, Mrs. Eveline Harris, sought to have Mrs. Rice evicted.

Ordered To Move

In open court a judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Ryan stating in part: "The Court is convinced that the defendant herein is of the colored or Negro race, and that her said husband, Tony Rice, who acquired the property during the supposed marriage and sold same without her concurrence, is of the white or caucasian race, thus the question presents itself as to whether or not a marriage between a person of the white or caucasian race and one of the colored or Negro race presents any legal efforts of said marriage in view of the fact that said marriage is null and void. The Court is of the opinion, in following out the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court in the case of Carter vs. Veith that [illegible] legal effects and accordingly, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be a judgment herein in favor of plaintiff Helen Ryan and against Azelia Barthelmy, defendant, ordering and decreeing that she, the said defendant, shall dispossess herself of the premises 23 hours after the rendition of this judgment." Sat. 5-3-47

The appeal filed subsequently contended the judgment is contrary to law and will be heard on May 23 in the State Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Mixed Marriage Case Leaves Husband Loser

Pharos-Tribune News Wed. 6-25-47

JACKSON, Miss., June 25—(AP)—Chancellor V. J. Stricker ruled yesterday that a white man who married a Negro woman in Chicago could not inherit her property in Mississippi.

Stricker pointed out that Mississippi law forbids marriage between white persons and those with one-eighth or more of Negro or Mongoloid blood. Wed. 6-25-47

He declared that a marriage outside the state was "no defense against the claim of the woman's relatives who live in this state where the property is located."

In the suit, Alex D. Miller, who married Pearl Mitchell in Chicago in 1939, sought property she had owned. She left no will. The property included several pieces of real estate of estimated value of $25,000.

McGhee Says Police Resent Mixed Marriage

Louisville, Ky. Defender Sat. 6-21-47

HOLLYWOOD — Howard McGhee, be-bop trumpet man, was arrested on a marijuana possession charge in the current Los Angeles campaign against the weed, and, it seems, music figures.

McGhee, who was arrested with his wife, Dorothy, and a friend, W. L. Jones, and then released on bail after being booked, was particularly vehement about the incident. Sat. 6-21-47

"My wife and I have been continually subjected to persecution here because she is white. This is the result of that persecution.

"The police officers entered our house without a warrant and treated us all roughly. One of them pulled something out from under a chair cushion and said it was a marijuana cigarette. Whatever it was, I never saw it before."

McGhee had planned to go to New York to join the Norman Granz unit, but had delayed his departure due to a foot infection contracted by his wife.

White Man, 72, Takes Bride of 97, in Mixed Marriage

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-12-47

MINNEAPOLIS — It could not have happened in the South, where laws against mixed marriages would have stood in the way, but here last week, a romance which had had a chance to grow for 35 years between persons of different races, the woman nearly 100 years old, blossomed into fruition, when the couple became man and wife. Sat. 4-12-47

Speaking her marriage vows from her bed, to which she had been confined for three week because of a fractured hip, Mrs. Ada Englehardt, 97, became the bride of Peter Eastman, 72, white.

Mr. Eastman had been a roomer in the home of Mrs. Englehardt, a widow, for more than 35 years. The bride and bridegroom were silent about honeymoon plans, which will have to await Mrs. Eastman's convalescence, anyway.

Marriage Ban Challenged

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (AP)—The state law forbidding the intermarriage of white persons and Negroes was challenged today in the California Supreme Court. A petition for a writ of mandate filed by Sylvester S. Davis Jr. and Miss Andrea D. Perez demanded that the Supreme Court direct J. F. Morony, Los Angeles county clerk, to issue a marriage license to them. It identified Mr. Davis as a Negro, Miss Perez as a white woman. In the petition the two declared that the law interfered with their religious rights and violated the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. N.Y.A.N.P.

Courier Pittsburgh

The fiction that interracial marriages involve only the worst elements in both "races" was given a sound beating last week when it was reported that New York-born conductor Dean Dixon had married Ohio-born pianist Vivian Rivkin. The fact is that most interracial couples are far above the average.

'Kingsblood' Drama Rocks Dixie Town

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—The unpredictable maelstrom of human events has once again thrust this little Carolina town into the headlines . . . the case of Godwin (Buddy) Bush, victim of a lynch-attempt, threw it in the spotlight earlier this year . . . now a startling "Kingblood Royal" drama is rocking the entire community!

A court was scheduled to hear charges Tuesday against 21-year-old William M. Milwood—who for all these years has considered himself "white"—and his 16-year-old white bride, Joyce Vick, whom Milwood, a Navy veteran, married in Emporia, Va., a few days ago—and then found out that his birth certificate shows him to be of "colored" parentage. Sat. 5-31-47

Charges of violating North Carolina's law against interracial marriage have been placed against the couple, although Milwood served three years in the Navy as a "white" man; has a "white" brother in the Army Air Forces, and a sister attending a "white" school. for the State to prove that they lived together as man and wife after returning across the Carolina-Virginia line, in order to prove any actual violation of North Carolina laws, since the marriage took place in another

A warrant was sworn out against Milwood by his bride's mother, who charged that Milwood's birth certificate identified his parents as "colored." Records revealed that a midwife who is now dead filled out the birth certificate on Mil-

Local inhabitants are scratching their heads and wondering at this strange turn of events which has created a sensation here.

Meanwhile, counsel for the couple

With Australians

BORN IN GEORGIA

Robert Sherrod, writing in Life Magazine, estimated that 10,000 American soldiers married Australian girls The American Legation in Australia declares that 2,000 of these marriages have resulted in divorces or separations.

Two thousand GI's now in Australia with Australian wives feel that their international alliances turned out fairly well

Mr. Sherrod says fifty of these marriages were between Australian girls and colored soldiers and, that these marriages were expected to fail.

For reasons as to why Mr. Sherrod EXPECTS the colored and white marriages automatically to fail, we need point out only two things:

1 That the full name of this correspondent for Life and Time is ROBERT LEE Sherrod, and.

2 That he was born in Thomas County, Georgia

INTERRACIAL COUPLE—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Beckwith, who were recently married in Honolulu. She is the former Miss Mifanwy Marriott, is Welsh-English, and a former OWI worker in San Francisco, Calif.

BACK TO STAY—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bourne-Vanneck, interracial couple, whose wedding in 1943 was front-page news in London, arrived in America on the Queen Mary last Wednesday to make their home in New York. Mrs. Bourne-Vanneck is the daughter of Mrs. Ruby Thomas of Yonkers, N.Y. Her husband, a native Londoner, is a construction engineer. Arriving with them was Miss Carole Rodrick (right), a cousin of Mrs. Bourne-Vanneck.

English Girl Takes Part in Norfolk Play

NORFOLK, Va.—Mrs. Grace Davis of London, England, was one of the attractions Tuesday night in the presentation of "Bill of Divorcement" by the Players Guild at the Center Theatre with the Norfolk chapter, NAACP, as the sponsors.

Mrs. Davis is the wife of Oscar Lewis Davis of Palestine, Tex., who is stationed here at the Naval Operating Base and who has a band called "Melody Lane."

The pair met when Mr. Davis was stationed in London during the war. Courtship and marriage followed, with Mrs. Davis joining her husband in America about a year ago.

In England Mrs. Davis participated in dramatics in the Hammersmith's School of Arts and Crafts, was a member of the Arts Theatre Club, London, assisting as coach in elocution and dress designing.

Albert Dinkins, director for ten years of the guild, played the leading male role and directed. Opposite him was Miss Mamie Adams. Also in the cast were Louis Tyler, Miss Georgette Williams, Russell West, Joseph C. Webb, Audrey Winder and John H. Williams.

Helping backstage were Lutetia Holloway, Addie Eaton, Hermoine Spiller, Ruth Nelson Cooke, Mary Macklin Smith, Messrs. Leonard Watkins, John Burrell, Robert Hagans and Riettes Moseley.

Contends Soldier Promised Rites

Says She Followed Him to United States

TAN GI SILENT

Had Arranged Rites but Called Them Off

NEWPORT, R.I. — The first foreign girl to ask the help of Rhode Island courts to salvage a service romance was Miss Lilly Cliff, 31, blonde English woman of Lancashire, England.

She told Judge Charles A. Walsh in Superior Court last week that Francis A. Pinto, veteran of Jamestown, R.I., failed to marry her after she came to the United States at his behest.

Arrived Here in Nov.

Suing for breach of promise, Miss Cliff testified that Pinto tried to arrange marriage immediately upon her arrival here Nov. 11, 1946, but when it required a week to obtain the necessary Catholic Church approval, he suddenly called off the plans.

Since then he has refused to marry her, she said.

Petite, blonde and attractive, Miss Cliff told her story in a quivering voice, while Pinto a good-looking, well-built light brownskin, sat stolidly beside his attorney, listening closely to the English girl's story.

In response to a cable from Pinto, Miss Cliff said she arrived in Brooklyn, N.Y., and was met by Pinto, and two of his sisters. Introduced as his fiancee, Miss Cliff said she was taken to the home of Pinto's sister in Brooklyn.

Had Blood Tests

The next day she and Pinto took their blood tests in New York City and then Pinto took her to see a priest in Brooklyn, about arranging for the wedding.

When the priest said "that an affidavit from the English girl's mother, certifying that she had not been married previously, would be necessary, plans for the Brooklyn wedding were abandoned, Miss Cliff declared.

She added that Pinto brought her to Jamestown, Nov. 16, and immediately made plans to have a marriage ceremony performed at St. Mark Church.

Suddenly Decided to Leave

When all necessary requirements for the ceremony had been fulfilled, the witness declared, Pinto suddenly said "he would have to return to Brooklyn."

Miss Cliff explained that he said "he would have to leave, because his mother could not stand me any longer. He said we would have to wait to be married."

Under examination by her attorney, Clarence N. Woolley, Miss Cliff said that there had been no trouble between her and Pinto's mother. Eight letters written to her by Pinto were introduced by her attorney as exhibits.

According to the papers filed in the case, Pinto met Miss Cliff in Blackpool, England, in 1945, while he was stationed at a nearby air force camp. She was serving in the British Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Accompanying Miss Cliff in court was Mrs. John Leach, white, of Pawtucket, who had befriended the English girl since the wedding failed to materialize.

Vet's Fiancee Now in Prison

Defies State Law on Mixed Marriage

LIBERALS AROUSED

Had Been Warned to Leave His Home

RICHMOND—Sympathy of liberal Virginians having been aroused, Thomas H. Johnson, 30, of Goochland and his English fiancee may still find a way to become man and wife in spite of the State's ban on mixed marriages, it is hoped here.

At present, however, the young woman, Miss Margaret M. Goosey of Wellingboro, Northants, England, is serving a six-month sentence at the State Industrial Farm at Goochland for having been caught a second time living in the man's home.

Miss Goosey, a shoe worker in England, met Johnson when he was stationed at an American Army base near her home. There the romance began and continued through correspondence after the war.

Flew to U.S. June 15

She flew to America to wed her war-time sweetheart, landing at La Guardia Field, NYC, about June 15. She came to Goochland by bus after Mr. Johnson, a sawmill worker, failed to meet her in Gotham, apparently because of his lack of funds, and took up residence at his home.

Finding that they could not be married in Virginia because of the State law, the would-be bride decided to forget the law and remained unmolested in her new home until nosey neighbors informed authorities of what was transpiring. Arrest of the couple followed.

Convicted on Sept. 1 on a charge of unlawful cohabitation (living together unmarried as man and wife), he was given 30 days and she was freed, the county welfare department later obtaining a job for her in Richmond.

Thought She'd Forget

Apparently, authorities were convinced that she had seen the error of her ways and that the job in the city would wean her away from her tanned lover. However, she got in touch with Mr. Johnson and returned to his home in Goochland to renew her residence there.

Again arrested the latter part of November for loving with Johnson, the court gave her the six-month term but decreed that the sentence would be lifted upon assurance that she would return to England.

British Government authorities were notified of the situation when it first came to the attention of county authorities, according to J. Clopton Knibb, Goochland County Commonwealth's attorney, who indicated that no action has yet been taken by the British to relieve it.

Freed at First Trial

Authorities asserted that no punishment was meted out to the woman in her first trial, the court taking into consideration her "probable ignorance of American laws and customs." It was only after she returned to Johnson's home after being warned that the court took action.

Attroneys are now busy mapping plans to aid the couple, if they still are desirous of being married. If they are, their case will provide the basis for a direct test of Virginia's laws baning mixed marriages.

2 1947

With French

Dun. 10-12-47

LITTLE ROCK BOY WEDS FRENCH GIRL — Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Frampton, Jr., who were married in Paris, France last December. She is a native of Paris and descendant of one of the oldest families in France. Mr. Frampton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Frampton, Sr., of Little Rock, Arkansas. He is a graduate of Dunbar High in Little Rock, a former student of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and is now attending the University of Paris. He is also a columnist for the Chicago Defender. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Frampton, Sr., are planning to visit their daughter-in-law, who flew from Paris to Chicago for a short visit.

With Germans

ARMY RELAXES BAN ON MIXED MARRIAGES

FIRST GERMAN GIRL TO U.S.—Miss Pergande Lange, who left Ber lin, Sept. 13 for America, where she will be married to an American It is believed that she is the first German girl to be issued a visa t marry a colored person. She will fly to Detroit to wed Robert Daniel 11365 Cameron St., whom she met in 1945 when he was serving in Ger many with the Army. Mr. Daniel paid her fare from Berlin, put up $500 and sent over many papers to comply with the immigration laws.

Above is photo of Mrs. Jonathan Gibbs of Berlin, Germany, and her daughter, Anastripa, aged two and one half. Father is American GI.

Some German Girls Will Make Any Sacrifice to Get to America

By DOUGLASS HALL

"What would you do if a colored soldier and German girl request permission to marry?"

That is perhaps one of the most asked questions afloat here in this capital city, wherever the matters of German and American are concerned.

Of course, I am sure that my stand in the matter is clear and needs little explanation: If two persons are qualified to marry in every way I surely do not think that the matter of color should enter into the situation. I will never disapprove any marriage, because one of the parties is white and the other colored.

Ban Is Lifted

A number of men have applied to marry German girls since the ban was lifted and, whereas, so far I have not approved a single one it was not because of color.

The marriage regulations has only one clause in it that bars a man from marrying because of race. I do not have exact figures concerned with this clause who desired marrying our girls who have been included in all boys.

marriage regulations I impressed upon them the situ-
e seen since being in ation that they would have to face
ecause of a loop-hole. back in the States.
n was born in South But without exception the an-
d has made his home swer was the same: "Do you think
to entering the war I could eat enough, have a place
is marriage is dis- to live and keep warm? Would
so happens to list his I have clothes? Well, I am will-
he South but intends ing to face the difficulties be-
home in a State that cause I do not see any prospects
prohibit colored-white of enough food, shelter and
then that clause be- clothes in Germany for many years
ess in preventing the to come."

In Love?

That has been tried. Personally, I have not been im-
knowledge has never pressed with the frauleins who
desire marrying American sol-
diers, colored or white. Far be
it from me to say that they do
not love the Americans and will
not make good wives and mothers.

Want Food and Shelter

Now back to the subject of col-
ored soldiers marrying German
frauleins. I have sincerely sought
out the attitude of the German

deeply concerned
(which has been
the Army mar-
that I have see
Europe) because
If a man wa
Carolina and ha
there prior to
— then, his r
approved.
But if he so h
home in the So
making his hom
does not prohi
marriages then
comes useless in
marriage. That
and to my know
failed.

girls from this city, from Georgia he
from marrying a person of a dif- cannot marry a white woman be-
ferent race if he has residence cause the State of Georgia has
in a State that prohibits such a laws ag'in it.
marriage. It does not seem quite fair that
If a man is men in Berlin, Germany, should
still have to be restricted by such
undemocratic laws.

State Laws Upheld

I have been told that the army abides by the laws of the State in which he resides but I cannot content myself with believing that the Army should lug such undesirable and distasteful laws around with it.

Of course, I have not been too

Time, alone, can tell that.

But this one thing I know. Most of the girls I have talked with have given me the impression of wanting FIRST of all to get to America.

It does not matter to them what color ticket they ride on. It does not matter what sacrifices they have to make — America at any cost. 2-15-47 Sat

Better Chance

I do think that the chances of a marriage between Germans and colored Americans succeeding are about as good as those performed among other Americans.

Despite the many "abuses" that have been heaped upon frauleins who have colored boy friends they still cling to them.

I know of several instances where these girls have made me proud of them by not bowing to the will of a few undemocratic persons. Sat. 2-15-47

I think that they have tasted much of the resentment that has been created by their "going with" colored soldiers. But they have held their ground.

If they happen to marry colored Americans they will go into it with their eyes wide open. They know what to expect because it is happening to them each day.

Afro-American 2-15-47 Sat. Baltimore, Md. (2)

Mrs. John Mercer of Berlin and her son, John Jr., 6 weeks. Dad is an American GI from the East Coast.

FOREIGN-BORN ATLANTA BRIDE—Mrs. Leilani Dalo Santos Thomas, the Hawaiian-born bride of Albert Thomas, 1210 Hunter St., S. W., is becoming adjusted to American customs and likes life in Atlanta "quite well." Mr. Thomas was a civilian war worker at Pearl Harbor during the war.

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Sun. 7-6-47

HAWAIIAN BRIDE IS BECOMING ADJUSTED

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Sun. 7-6-47

By Mrs. Alice Holmes Washington

"My parents had no objection to my marrying an American," says Mrs. Leilani Thomas of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. "No, not at all, that was perfectly all right with them." And so, the former Miss Leilani Dela Santos is the wife of Albert Thomas, civilian worker at Pearl Harbor during the war, and is here in Atlanta, residing at 1210 Hunter St., S. W. After seven months of American life, she is becoming better adjusted to our customs and likes Atlanta "quite well."

In speaking of her heritage, she says, "I am Hawaiian, my mother is Hawaiian and my father is Filipino, a former foreman for the USA government highway department at Pearl Harbor, now retired. There are nine children in my family, three girls, six boys."

ORIENTAL FEATURES

The attractive young matron, with oriental features and shiny, beautiful black hair, attended elementary and high school at Pearl Harbor and studied for one year at the University of Hawaii. She studied under both American and native teachers, but found it difficult to master English. She had little trouble with Hawaiian, Chinese and Filipino, speaking these quite fluently. Her husband, a local plasterer, has helped no little with improving her English speech, but she "reads and writes just a little."

"I have not worked very much, she says, but for six months I was cashier at a canteen in Pearl Harbor. There has been only one job since coming to Atlanta, but I would like to be employed. Beauty culture is my main interest and I'm really looking for work!"

In telling of life at her home she spoke of the various races comprising the Pearl Harbor population, mostly Orientals, and emphasized the lack of racial discrimination. Sun. 7-6-47

PRINCIPAL DIVERSIONS

Tennis, golf, horse riding and swimming are her principal diversions and she vividly reviewed an incident of the Pearl Harbor attack which occurred while she was swimming. In her words: "I saw the planes and thought they were practicing. Just about three miles from the spot of the actual attack, I kept on swimming until my brother came for me, telling me to rush home because there was going to be war. Afterwards I served as volunteer worker for the American Red Cross, passing coffee and doughnuts to the injured."

Mrs. Thomas is Catholic and told, in an interesting manner, of the traditional pattern which marriages follow, all ceremonies performed at a church.

Mother of 7 Ordered to Vacate Home Sold to 2nd Woman by White Spouse

La. Court Ruling That Mixed Marriages Can Produce No Legal Effects to Be Appealed

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU JR.

NEW ORLEANS—Mrs. Azelia B. Rice of Charles Parish (La.), estranged wife of Tony Rice, an Italian, for whom she bore seven children, was ordered on April 25 by the 24th Judicial District Court to vacate her family home in 24 hours.

Records in the case, disclosed last Friday, when A. P. Tureaud, attorney for Mrs. Rice, filed an appeal in the State Court of Appeals, revealed that the Rice's family home was sold to another woman by Mr. Rice.

The records showed that, on April 25, last, judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Helen Ryan, who purchased the property on Oct. 7, 1946.

Unprotected by Law

This was based on the grounds that Mrs. Rice could not be protected by the State law governing the sale of community property.

The law makes marriages between white and colored persons illegal in Louisiana, and hence, no such marriage can produce legal effects.

Suit was filed by Mrs. Ryan, last Feb. 6, in the 24th Judicial District Court of St. Charles parish, calling on Mrs. Rice to show cause why she should not be dispossessed of the property.

Lived in Home 28 Years

Mrs. Rice, through her attorney, filed an answer last Feb. 11, alleging that she had been in possession of the property for more than 28 years.

She said further that she had recorded an act in the conveyance office in the parish declaring the property to be her home and homestead.

Mrs. Rice pointed out that, under State law, any sale made without her consent was null and void.

Marriage Bond Admitted

The records revealed further that, on the same date that Mrs. Rice recorded the property in the parish as her home (Feb. 11 last), Tony Rice testified to his marriage with her, and that he is of the white or Caucasian race, and of Italian parentage.

Mr. Rice also admitted that Mrs. Rice is a member of the colored race, and that seven children had been born to them, five of whom are now living in the community as colored.

Asked by his wife's attorney why he married a colored woman, Mr. Rice said he did so as a young man and didn't know he was violating State laws.

Lived Together 12 Years

It was brought out that the couple married on Jan. 8, 1914, in the St. Charles Parish Catholic Church, after having obtained a certificate of marriage in New Orleans.

On March 3, 1919, the couple acquired property in the First Ward of St. Charles Parish which they used as a family home. In 1931, Mr. Rice allegedly left his wife to live with another woman.

This separation mentioned in the property case has recently been used as grounds for a divorce suit instituted by Mrs. Rice against her husband.

Mrs. Ryan, purchaser of the property and described by Mr. Rice as the daughter of his former cook, Mrs. Eveline Harris, sought to have Mrs. Rice evicted.

Given 24-Hour Ouster

A judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Ryan stating in part:

"The court is convinced that the defendant herein is of the colored or Negro race, and that her said husband, Tony Rice, who acquired the property during the supposed marriage and sold same without her concurrence, is of the white or Caucasian race.

"Thus the question presents itself as to whether or not a marriage between a person of the white or Caucasian race and one of the colored or Negro race presents any legal effects of said marriage in view of the fact that said marriage is null and void.

"The court is of the opinion, in following out the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court in the case of Carter vs. Veith that such a marriage can produce no legal effects and accordingly:

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be a judgment herein in favor of plaintiff Helen Ryan and against Azelia Barthelmy, defendant, ordering and decreeing that she, the said defendant, shall dispossess herself of the premises 24 hours after the rendition of this judgment."

The appeal filed subsequently, contended the judgment is contrary to law and will be heard on May 23 in the State Court of Appeals here.

Flies Across 2 Continents To Wed Her Ex-GI

VANCOUVER, Wash. (ANP) - A dramatic climax to a war romance came last week here when a 34-year-old Italian woman completed the last leg of a trans-Atlantic plane trip to marry the 28-year-old American Negro army sergeant she met in her native Italy.

A Clark county justice administered marital vows to Miss Luigiana Nidasio and ex-Sgt. Tennyson Henry, of Santa Monica, California, who served two and one-half years in Italy. Not forgetting the girl he left behind, he posted the $500 bond required before a war bride may come to this country, and Miss Nidasio arrived at Ellis Island, was admitted to the United States and proceeded to California.

But California is one of 30 states which forbid interracial marriages, although mixed marriages are recognized when performed in any of the 18 states where they are legal or in the District of Columbia. Washington is the only state west of the rockies where mixed marriages are legal.

Henry and Miss Nidasio encountered no trouble in getting their nuptial ceremony performed.

Interracial Marriage Colorful, Impressive

By LYDIA T. BROWN

VALLEY FALLS, R.I. — Miss Dolores Elizabeth Mello and Bruno Yinton Schiavino, white, of Italian descent, were married here on Sept. 6 at a morning ceremony in St. Anthony's Rectory by the Rev. Silvino Raposo.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Mello of Toledo Ave., and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schiavino of Power Rd.

Mr. Mello gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a gown of white bridal satin with lace. Her colonial bouquet was centered with a white orchid and roses.

Bride's Brother Best Man

Miss Alice Harrigan, white, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of yellow waterfall taffeta, and carried a colonial bouquet of Spring flowers.

Randolph Mello Jr., a brother of the bride, was best man. A reception followed the nuptial rites in American Legion Hall, North Providence.

The bride's mother wore an apple green and black gown, and the bridegroom's mother wore Lenten green and black. Both wore white gladioli corsages.

On the newly-weds' return from a wedding trip to Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the couple will reside on Power Rd.

Marriage Ban Against Tan GI's and Japs Flayed by Enlistees

TOKYO — Thirteen enlisted men asked in the Pacific Stars and Stripes recently, why the "democratic" American army refused to let men marry Japanese girls because of "racial differences."

They complained: "We are supposed to impress the Japanese with the truth that all men are created equal. Why don't we practice what we preach?"

Jap Wife, Son of Officer Stay

MIDDLETOWN, R.I. — Mrs. Akito (Alice) Tsukado Miller, Japanese-born wife of Lt. John J. Miller of the U.S. Navy, and their 8-year-old son have won their long battle to remain here by the grace of Congress and President Truman.

The President, on July 22, signed a bill amending the so-called GI Brides' Act of 1945, permitting permanent entry into the country of all such brides who, by reason of nationality, would have been excluded under the normal immigration quota.

Married in China

Lt. Miller is a veteran of 20 years' service in the Navy, mostly abroad. The Millers were married in Shanghai, China, in 1936, separated during the war, reunited in Manila, P.I., after Japan's defeat, and parted again when he was assigned to duty in Newport, R.I.

At a preliminary hearing last March in San Francisco, immigration officials denied Mrs. Miller's application for permanent entry. She was paroled in custody of her husband, pending a review of her case.

Special Bill Passed

The House of Representatives on July 22 passed and sent to the Senate a bill in Mrs. Miller's behalf, introduced by Rep. Louis E. Graham (Rep., Pa.), a neighbor of Lt. Miller's family in Beaver, Pa.

The Senate allowed the measure to die because of Congress's and the President's approval of the amended GI Brides' Act. Mrs. Miller said there would have been no "Pearl Harbor or Japanese War," if the United States had not maintained a color bar against Orientals.

With Japanese

Occupation Veterans And Their Japanese Brides Were Married Last August

Five enlisted men of the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot doing duty with the Eighth Army of Occupation in Japan who took Japanese girls as brides last August are pictured outside the chapel. They are, from left to right: M/Sgt. and Mrs. Charles J. Ingersoll Jr. (Los Angeles and Yokohama); T/Sgt. and Mrs. Solomon E. Douglas (Chicago and Haneda, Japan); T/4 and Mrs Abraham Auzenne (Los Angeles and Tokyo); Pfc. and Mrs Bertram L. Davis (Cleveland and Yokohama) and Pfc. and Mrs Arthur W. Green (Petersburg, Va., and Tokyo).

Capt. Rufus Cooper Officiates at Baptism of Yokohama Brides

YOKOHAMA, Japan (NNPA) —Japanese brides of eight American soldiers accepted the Christain faith recently in baptimal ceremonies held in the chapel at the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot.

Chaplain (Captain) Rufus A. Cooper, 3181 Webster Street, San Diego, California, conducted the rites in the presence of the husbands and sponsors of the candidates and attendants at regular Sunday morning services.

Names of the brides, husbands and sponsors follow:

Miss Kiyoki Hashimoto, Yokohama, wife of Master Sgt. Charles J. Ingersoll Jr., 1829½ 35th Pl., Los Angeles, sponsored by First Sgt. and Mrs. L. M. Jackson, 1417 8th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.;

Jersey Couple Sponsors

Miss Michiko Hashimoto, Haneda, wife of Technical Sgt. Solomon E. Douglas, 9532 Lafayette Ave., Chicago, sponsored by First Lieut. and Mrs. Irving Q. Yearwood, 44 Elmwood Ave., Montclair, N.J.;

Miss Ritsuko Wada, Tokyo, wife of Sgt. Hayward Parks, 7921 Tioga St., Pittsburgh, Pa., sponsored by Staff Sgt. and Mrs. Harvey Walden, 1041 Plantes St., Bainbridge, Ga.

Miss Mari Uchida, Tokyo, wife of Tech. 4th Grade Abraham Auzenne, 4407½ Bird Ave., Los Angeles, sponsored by First Lieut and Mrs. George D. Nichols, 1247 N. 60th St., Philadelphia;

Philadelphians Listed

Miss Hatsu Hosoya, Tokyo, wife of Cpl. Walter Dickerson, 1768 N. Warmack St., Philadelphia, sponsored by First Lt. and Mrs. Austin M. Thomas, 621 N. Fourth Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.;

Miss Harumi Imasko, wife of Pfc. Arthur W. Green, 635 Hardin St., Petersburg, Va., sponsored by First Lieut. and Mrs. Richard W. Bowers, San Francisco;

Miss Teruko Suzuki, Yokohama, wife of Pfc. Bertram L. Davis, 14909 Summerview Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, sponsored by First Sgt. and Mrs. Frank Little, 2803 E. Alabama Ave., Houston, Texas;

Miss Aiko Tanaka, Yokohama, wife of Pfc. Mack Lewis, 332 W. 145th St., New York City, sponsored by Captain and Mrs. E. I Tyler, 1908 Walnut St., Chicago.